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This part of the country has had quite enough of this sort of water cure.

To-day Uncle Sam starts his ledger for the year with a surplus of nearly \$90,000,000. into effect Jan. 1, seems to have been made good by other sources of revenue.

The Democrats to be most pitied are those who set out in 1896 denouncing 16 to 1, who finally declared themselves converted to the heresy, and are now compelled to reconvert themselves so that they will regard free coinage of silver as a delusion.

The rural Democratic editors in the mid dle West are not yet tumbling over each other to applaud ex-President Cleveland's speech. It will take some of them some time to turn from Bryan and his heresies to the true faith as proclaimed by Mr. Cleveland.

Let us see: It was in the Democratic state convention of 1894 that the delegates hissed the names of Hill and Gorman for not supporting the Wilson tariff bill, and would have denounced those gentlemen as traitors by resolution if the leaders had not advised prudence.

Anti-imperialists are shouting with joy over Admiral Dewey's statement that he considers the Filipinos better adapted for self-government than the Cubans. They seem to think this supports their arguments in behalf of the Filipinos, but Go they happen to know Admiral Dewey's opinion as to the capabilities of the Cubans

A portion of the towpath of the old Waseventy-five years ago foresee the use to steam railroads made their canal useless before it was fairly finished, but electricity as a motive power was not then dreamed of.

Much will be heard about the increased appropriations of Congress, but those who will be most distressed about the increase will forget to state that the expenditures of the government during the year which closed yesterday fell \$37,000,000 from those of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901 showing that appropriations and expenditures are very different matters.

The Financial Chronicle of New York has namely, that the tendency is that capital sumer pays less for his goods. The average annual wages of labor during lifty the compensation of all officials is omitted from the total.

Mr. Sixto Lopez admits that he did not write the letter concerning Philippine affairs which was addressed to the conmiration of Senator Hoar for its eloquence and literary style. Lopez modestly says that he could not trust to his command of the English language, and procured the services of a person better equipped. Senor Buencamino, who was "secretary of state" under Aguinaldo and is now in this country as the official representative of the Federal party in the Philippines, says Lopez cannot write either in the Tagalog This leads to the inference that Lopez neither furnished the so-called facts did write the letter?" Was it Edward Atkinson himself?

The Agricultural Department at Wash- members of the committee, it

bring up some pigs in model quarters, supply them with clean straw and pure water | committee could not agree upon any remfor drinking and for ablutions, and after edy whatever. two or three generations of the animals have been thus trained will turn them loose

THE FINAL RESPONSIBILITY.

a reciprocal trade treaty to the Senate is the fact that the Democratic senators, whose assistance is necessary to its ratification, have informed him that they will not vote for a treaty before the November elections. The most of them profess to be in favor of reciprocity, but they hope to make political capital out of the postponeans could have been ignored. Fortunately, of the injunction had not been invoked. the country will understand this matter and will not hold the Republican majority and the President responsible for the lamentable fallure to carry out the policy of the late President McKinley in regard to | because they could not agree upon a meas-Cuba. The Democrats and the beet-sugar Republicans will be held morally responsi- evil. ble for any trouble that may arise in Cuba DENVER, COL .- Louthian & Jackson, Fifteenth | because of the hard times incident to the failure to obtain a fair price for sugar. Now that no immediate relief can be hoped for, the planters in Cuba are being forced to sell their sugar. The Cuban centrifugal last week for 35-16 cents a pound, the lowest figure recorded. On this sugar the government collected 1.685 cents' duty, leaving 1.6275 cents to pay the producer and the freight. Thus the ad valorem duty collected on Cuban sugar at the present time 114 per cent., consequently when the 20 per cent, should be taken from the duty at the present price there would be a duty of 94 per cent. Already the failure to give Cuba this advantage has counted against us with the people of the island, and the feeling in favor of annexation has lost ground. The failure of Congress to do Cuba justice or to show kindness to its people has been a great blunder-in fact, stupid blunder; stupid, because whenever the Republicans have had an opportunity to express an opinion on the subject they have declared for reciprocity. Speaking of the Cuban affair, the Boston Journal says that "not a little of the heartiness of Boston's greeting to President Roosevelt was due to the vigor and persistence of his fight for reciprocity with Cuba."

Those, it should be emphasized, who are responsible for this lamentable state of reciprocal measure are one-fourth of the Republicans and all the Democrats in the

AFRAID OF IT.

A free-trade paper, the Kansas City Star, assails the Democratic House caucus because it did not declare itself squarely in favor of "a tariff for revenue only." stead of so doing, the free-trade paper complains that the caucus favored the Babcock Republican remedy of reducing duties on trust-made goods and suggested "with caution a mild revision to include such products as are sold cheaper abroad than at home." This allusion to tariff revision, the Star rightly says, is an admission of the soundness of the Republican theory of pro-

There are but two theories for a tariff-

one a tariff for revenue only and the other a tariff that shall afford revenue and give protection to home industries. The party which parleys about taking the duty from trust products and leaving it on products not made by large corporations, and reducing the duty on goods sold cheaper abroad than at home, admits the theory of protection. All devices like "a revenue tariff with incidental protection" are intended to conceal the adoption of the protection principle. Those who hold such theories are, in fact, protectionists in opinion. A tariff for revenue only, when rightly and honestly applied, will impose duties on a limited number of articles which are not produced in this country, scrupulously leaving to the free list every article which is produced in abundance at home. A tariff for revenue only need be placed on a few articles, like sugar, coffee and tea, necessaries of life. This, supplemented by internal taxes of all kinds and an income tax, would be a copy of the free trade system of Great Britain. In this light, when the Republican leaders are talking of a rethe rightfulness and the necessity of pro-

In this State, however, the Democratic an audience of men employed in those industries that if they control Congress they will put the goods they make on the free

AS TO THE TRUST ISSUE.

of the two issues which the Dem-As long ago as 1888, when Mr. Cleveland siderable testimony-and what

the committee." That is, a Democratic

it met the monopoly feature of the trust and give them a choice between such sup- problem by passing the Sherman antiplies and the slops and pools of the ordi- trust law. In 1893 the Democratic party nary pigsty. The Journal fears that the came into power, having the President ambitious theorists are doomed to disap- and both houses of Congress. During pointment, and that when Mr. Hog is priv- | that period the trusts increased. When his polite bringing up, he will return to his | and inadequate. Upon this declaration of wallow-and be none the worse therefor. the Democratic attorney general the Dem-The gentlemen of the Agricultural Depart- | ocratic Congress inserted in its tariff act ment have, perhaps, made the common mis- a provision relating to trusts so inadetake of regarding the soil of the earth into | quate that the Cleveland administration which the normal hog loves to root and roll | paid no attention to it. Indeed, both of and the true agriculturist to delve, as dirt. Mr. Cleveland's attorney generals assumed an indifferent, if not a hostile, attitude toward legislation designed to curb monopolistic combinations.

It should be distinctly understood that Fourteen years ago the Republican party the reason why the President has not sent announced its hostility to unlawful combinations in restraint of trade. Twelve years ago it enacted a law for their supministration is proceeding against such combinations, Democrats complain because criminal suits were not brought against ment of any measure which will afford re- | direct method of stopping the injustice lief to Cuba. The President was in earnest | practiced by recourse to injunction. If about the matter, and if the Democratic | criminal proceedings had been brought, senators would have supported a reciprocal it is probable that the same Democrats treaty as a body the beet-sugar Republic- | would have complained because the power

Such is the record of the two parties in reference to trusts. All that has been done, Republicans have done. When the Democrats were in power they did nothing, ure, or were entirely indifferent to the

A BENEFICIAL TRUST. When the billion-dollar steel trust, as the United States Steel Corporation has been called, was announced, the public looked upon it with grave suspicion beause it was a combination having so much capital and such an advantage in regard to production that it could dictate prices and through manipulation control markets. Harsh words were said about the great corporation. Whether this general suspicion and criticism has had anything to do with its policy is not known, but it may be fairly said that the course which the managers of the United States Steel Corporation have pursued has disarmed its enemies. Instead of advancing the prices of its products, as it might have done, it has cut some prices and refused to join other corporations in putting up prices. This policy has been pursued, as the managers announce, because it for the company and the trade to sell the goods at a reasonable price in large quantities than to check consumption by present time there is reason to believe that the prices of steel are lower than they would have been if the billion-dollar trust had not been formed.

Its enemies declared that it would be able to depress wages at will because it employs so many thousand men. Instead of depressing wages the big trust has advanced wages twice since its incorporation without the request of the employes. To all of its older foremen the company has given considerable amounts of the dividend-paying stock. This was the theory of Mr. Carnegie, who believed that the men who had helped to create wealth should have a share of it. The company had one strike, but the cause was not dissatisfaction with wages but because the of its old men in a position in which they would be compelled to join the Amalgamated Association against their will. So far this great corporation has been beneficial to the public. It has to a certain extent shared its profits with its thousands of employes, and at the same time has kept prices from advancing. As purchasers of the stock and bonds of the great corporation, thousands are interested in the earnings of the industry where a few the company has been able to advance wages in a manner which small operators could not have done.

The "billion-dollar steel trust" may adopt different policy hereafter, but it to its managers to say that while they have made the great combination profitable to the shareholders they have not interwith the freedom of trade, have retwice increased wages. It has become a large corporations would pursue the same reasonable policy.

The opposition papers are now printing ists of the measures which the President recommended to Congress, but which were They are pleased to refer to such tions to Congress than that body can consider in any session. Some of the recommendations made by the President which Congress did not have time to consider are very important, and doubtless a part of them would have received attention if the majority of the Senate were master of its time. Because of the dilatory tactics of the minority in the Senate the Philippine tariff bill took five weeks of the time of that body as the leading topic, and the Philippine civil government bill took seven weeks more. That is, the minority forced the Senate to waste three months considering measures which should have been disposed of in two weeks. Ten weeks was the total loss of time. The Democrats in the Senate conspired to prevent important egislation. With such a minority as that in the Senate there will always be a waste of time until that body, by vote of the majority, can limit the time for debate.

Mr. Miers, in the Second district, should not be surprised if a considerable portion Bryan was the heir-apparent of Jefferson from the danger of the stenographer, he told his followers what an ungrateful man Grover Cleveland was. It is not improbable to see if its habits cannot be reformed and sideration of subsequent Congresses the stand by 16 to 1 until it should be a part the creature made more cleanly. It will facts shown in the testimony taken before of the legislation of the country. Mr.

Miers must recall that he and his associates flung into every debate, a few years ago, a great deal of 16 to 1, as they have The next Congress was Republican, and | flung abuse of the army in the Philippines into every kind of a debate that has been held. It will take his slower-motioned foilowers some time to eradicate the Bryan heresies which he planted and nourished in their minds, and to teach them that the foes of Mr. Bryan are now the dispensers fleged to choose between, say a porcelain asked why trusts were not prosecuted of Democratic doctrine. He must expect, Legislature to Be Created, Bonds to bathtub and a mudhole by the roadside, he | under the Sherman act, Attorney Gen- | If the Populists have a candidate standing will choose the hole; that no matter what eral Olney pronounced the law defective upon the Bryan platform, that some of them will bide with him for a time. Mr. haps the election will teach him that it does not pay to be a demagogue.

It seems that Senator Bailey, after the adjournment of the executive session of the Senate yesterday, assaulted Senator Beveridge because the latter would not retract or apologize for language addressed | List of Army Officers Retired with to him while the Senate was in session and which the Indianian had explained, in response to Senator Bailey's exception, was not intended as an insult and was not susceptible to that construction. Senator Beveridge responded in similar language when approached by the Texas senator after adjournment of the executive session. Senator Bailey, however, had evi- mission and another an assembly elected by dently decided to be insulted, and made a vicious attempt at assault on the Indianian while the latter was seated in his chair. The country has had enough of these outrages upon decency. The Tillman-McLaurin episode was practically condoned by the Senate. Senator Money disgraced his State and the Senate by beginning a row with street-car conductor over a 5-cent fare. | dividual rights of citizens and their protec- | arated from his opponent by some of those Now Senator Bailey, a man of nearly twice | tion against unjust laws. the physical force of Mr. Beveridge, assaults him for language uttered in debate. Will the Senate allow it to pass unnoticed?

THE HUMORISTS.

High Standard of Pride.

Los Angeles Herald. "Proud!" exclaimed the Observant Person. Well, I should say so! He's as proud as a country boy writing his first letter on hotel sta-

The Hot Weather Pessimist. leveland Plain Dealer. 'What is a pessimist, Pa?"

"A pessimist, my boy, is a man who drinks

livorce because his wife's cooking gives him in

The Janitor's Point of View. The philosophical janitor sighed deeply. "I am," he said, "the buffer between the land ord and the tenants. The landlord makes trouble for me if the rules are not enforced, and

Trying to Shift the Blame.

the tenants make trouble for me if they are."

Chicago Tribunel Anxious Father-Do the best you can for him, doctor. That is all I can ask. If it is the will Surgeon-Don't try to place the responsibility

on Providence in this case, Mr. McJones. You bought the toy pistol for the boy yourself. Easy Proposal. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"If I only had an ambassador at the court

e!" sighed the bashful swain.

'A minister would be good enough for me eplied the demure maiden. "Arabella!"

And so they were married.

Restraining Circumstances. Ethel used to play a good deal in her Sabbath-

school clars. One day she had been very quiet. primly and behaved so well that after the recitation was over the teacher re-

"Ethel, my dear, you were a very good little girl to-day." "Yes'm, I couldn't help being good. I've got stiff neck."

"MARRYING SQUIRE" DEAD.

John H. Hause, Who Married Many Elopers at Jeffersonville.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 30 .-Magistrate John H. Hause, who for many years was one of the most unique characters in southern Indiana, is dead. He was sixty-five years old, and during the ten years in which he held the office of magistrate in Jeffersonville he is said to have married 6,000 couples, the majority of

For years the business of marrying elopers was in the hands of 'Squire Ephraim Keigwin, who died in 1899. For a quarter of a century he was a magistrate, and during that time married no less than 15 .sired assistance in matrimonial ways until. in an evil moment, he encountered the opposition and enmity of John Hause. Hause, being a shifty and resourceful man, and seeing an opportunity to make money rapidly, secured an appointment as justice of the peace. But this result was not attained without a desperate struggle. Keigwin realized the danger he was in and fought Hause's appointment to a finish.

When Hause succeeded in obtaining it he

incurred the everlasing enmity of Justice At once a spirited fight for supremacy commenced. Hause at once fitted up an office on Front street, just at the head of the walk leading up from the ferry that runs to Louisville. The door was framed with signs six feet long, announcing to the marrying public that the marital boon was furnished within and that matrimonial knots were tied with neatness and dispatch. In addition to this a "runner" was employed. He haunted the ferries, depending on his judgment to pick out eloping couples, offered them assistance in reaching the marriage license office, and

then piloted them to Justice Hause's estabishment From that time forward Keigwin's business was doomed. In addition to his personal activity in "drumming up" trade Hause had a soft voice and a good flow of language, and could put the finishing ouches on a ceremony in a manner to please the most fastidious bride. In the interior of Kentucky, where so many elopers came from, Justice Hause was a celebrity. His photograph is on the wall of many a mountain cabin and is pointed out o visitors with pride. For nearly three years before his death Justice Hause was afflicted so that he could not walk. But that did not interfere with his business. He reclined on a bed in his office and married all comers in the

QUEER UNION BOYCOTT.

same old way.

Ban Placed on Village Jail and Cemetery by Painters.

BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y., June 30 .- A boycott has been declared here that is exempt from the wrath of unionists have been placed under the ban. One is the Riverside Cemetery and the other is the village jail. These institutions have been declared unfair by the painters' union and until the unfairness is removed all friends of organized labor must be buried in some other locality and must not be confined in the jail. The painters' union is the only active labor organization in the village, but it makes enough trouble to keep gossip going most of the time. A few weeks ago the Howard Opera House block was declared unfair by the same organization.

Denver Entitled to \$2,000,000.

DENVER, June 30 .- By unanimous opinon of the State Supreme Court to-day the city of Denver is declared to be entitled to

PROVISIONS OF THE MODIFIED CIVIL

Be Issued and the Friar Lands Opened to Homesteaders.

GOVERNMENT BILL.

INTERESTING STATEMENT

SECRETARY OF WAR ROOT'S REPLY TO A HOUSE RESOLUTION.

Higher Grade than that Held When Last Promoted.

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The Philippine civil government bill, as finally agreed on to-day, provides for a Philippine Legisla- after the Senate had adjourned. ture of two houses, one the Philippine Comthe natives, except the Moros and pagans. But this Legislature is not to be created until after a census has been taken and a condition of general peace and good order shall have prevailed for two years. The Legislature is to elect two commissioners an extended bill of rights sets forth the in-

Authority is given to issue bonds for the purchase of the friar lands and when pur- ator. chased these become part of the public dotem, and to prevent corporations from ablimited to 1,024 hectares, or 2,500 acres. Cor- field, of the State Department. money standard and the permanent money vision is made for subsidiary and minor coins. Authority is given to issue bonds for harbor and other improvements.

x x x

old beer to excess and then threatens to get a The secretary of war has prepared statement in response to the resolution adopted by the House "directing" him to furnish the House the names and rank of officers of the army promoted since April 1, 1898, "who have been retired within one year of their last promotion with a higher grade that that held at the time of their promotion." The list contains the names of forty officers promoted and retired as brigadier generals, thirty-eight of whom were promoted from the grade of colonel. Of the other two retired in that grade General Wheeler was a brigadier general of volunteers, and General Charles Bird was a lieutenant colonel in the quartermaster's department. Another name in the list is Captain John Murphy of the infantry, who was promoted and retired as his reply to Senator Bailey's last remark, a major in the pay department The following is a list of the officers named with the number period of their active military service: Hawkins, forty years; J. Ford Kent, forty-

two; William S. Worth, thirty-eight; William M. Wherry, thirty-eight; John H. clair, forty-six; Marcus P. Miller, fortyfive; Edwin V. Summer, thirty-eight Thomas M. Anderson, thirty-nine: ander C. M. Pennington, forty-four; Royal T. Frank, forty-five; Louis H. Carpenter, thirty-eight; Samuel Ovenshine, Daniel W. Burke, forty-one; Edgar R. Kellogg, thirty-nine; Gilbert S. Carpenter, thirty-nine; Jos. Wheeler, thirtynine; Henry B. Freeman, forty; Theodore Schwan, forty-four; Robert H. Rael, forty-M. Bell, thirty-eight; Francis I Guenther, forty-eight; Isaac D. Derussy, forty-one Andrew S. Burt, forty-one; Charles Bird. Harbach, forty-one; William F. Spurgin, forty; Mott Hotten, thirty-nine; Michael V. Sheridan, thirty-nine; Simon Snyder, forty-one; Samuel M. Whitside, forty-four; Summer H. Lincoln, forty; Thomas F Barr, thirty-six; John W. Clous, fortyfour; William H. Nash, thirty-five; Asa B. Carey, forty-five; John Murphy, forty-one; Henry M. Roberts, forty-eight; John W. Barlow, forty-five.

In an acompanying statement prepared by the paymaster general it is shown that the total increased expense of these advanced retirements is \$258,572, that sum representing the difference between the pay of their promotion before retirement and the pay they would have received had they retired regularly on reaching the age of sixty-four years.

x x x In executive session to-day the Senate ratified the treaty with Great Britain perlect a duty of 10 per cent, advalorem on articles imported to the country. The consent of the United States to this arrangement was made necessary by the fact that | Spooner also went across the aisle and disis country was a party to the conference of Berlin and Brussels concerning trade with the Congo basin.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charles Leach, collector of customs, district of Cuyahoga, O.; A. H. Blair, register of the land office at Wakeeny, Kan.; Edward W. A. Black, receiver of public monies at Cheyenne, Wyo. Navy-To be assistant paymasters,

rank of ensign, Donald W. Nesbit, Mis- smoke his cigar. He remarked to those souri; Arthur M. Pippin, New York; J. S. Higgins, Massachusetts. All of the above nominations were confirmed by the Senate shortly after being effort to resist or resent the attack made presented.

Postmaster General Payne, Senator Civil-service Commissioner Garfield had a conference with the President to-day regarding the political charges made by the Rev. Burton, of Ohio, and others against Collector Leach at Cleveland. Mr. Garfield had just arrived from his home in Cleveland, where he investigated the situation and to-day he made his report to the President. Collector Leach also came here, and has filed an affidavit denving the charges. The result of the conference was a conclusion that the charges against Mr. Leach and those mentioned in connection with him had been substantiated, and that the collector should be reprimanded Senator Foraker, who was taken ill at

improved to-day, and was able to come down to his private office to-day. He had a slight attack of peritonitis. x x x

An important conference was held at the Navy Department to-day at which Secretary Moody, Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, and Senator Perkins, of California, a member of the committee on naval affairs, were present. These gentlemen had before them a proposition of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, acting, it is understood, through the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which the company would agree to finish its work of laying a cable across the Pacific ocean a year earlier than was contemplated and give this government the benefit of reduced rates in exchange for the information developed in the surveys made by the United States steamship Nero in 1899 for a practicable submarine cable route across the ocean. The proposition was discussed at some length and Rear Admiral Bradford was charged with personal inspection and consideration of the matter. He probably will report favorably on the company' offer in a few days.

Seeking Control of a Bank. KANSAS CITY, June 30 .- F. L. Underwood, of New York, who is in the city, is

said to be negotiating for the controlling interest of the National Bank of Commerce, which has deposits of nearly \$32,000,-000. Mr. Underwood held a conference with the \$2,000,000 w'lled it by George W. Clayton | Dr. W. L. Woods, the heaviest stockholder for the founding of the Clayton College for of the concern. While Dr. Woods would

ings, he would not say that he admitted that he might retire before long.

BEVERIDGE ASSAULTED.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) keep the young men apart. Both left the chamber promptly."

Senator Spooner, one of the witnesses of the fight, says that Bailey struck at Mr Beveridge, but did not hit him, his blow falling short. Before he could recover and

strike again he had been restrained. Senator Fairbanks called up Judge Penfield after Mr. Bailey had made his remarks in the Senate, and was informed by the solicitor that Senator Bailey had all the information in possession of the State Department. Senator Fairbanks made this explanation to the Senate, also told of the experience and ability of Judge Penfield. saying he thought Mr. Bailey would have no difficulty in the end in securing all that he desired if he could be given the facts. Senator Bailey said that he did not have access to all the papers in posession of the State Department. Senator Fairbanks replied that he was not fully conversant with all the facts, but he felt certain that Judge Penfield would give all the information he could with propriety and that possibly the Senator from Texas was laboring under some sort of misapprehension.

It is understood the Senate will take no notice of the assault as it was committed

DETAILS OF THE ASSAULT.

Senator Beveridge. Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- Senator Bailey, of Texas, assaulted Senator Beveridge, of to represent the islands in Washington. The Indiana, to-night just after the Senate had powers of the Legislature are defined and adjourned from executive session. The Texas senator was dragged away and sepabout the Senate. He was very angry and threatened severe harm to the Indiana sen-

The episode was the result of a heated main. The public lands are to be opened to | controversy which the two senators had homesteaders, similar to the American sys- | during the afternoon when Senator Beveridge had said that Senator Bailey had made sorbing the lands, corporations holdings are | "an unwarranted attack" on Solicitor Pen-

porations also are stringently regulated in | In executive session Senator Beveridge, holding mining and agricultural lands. The like other senators who smoke, lighted a cigar and took a seat on the Republican side. He was still sitting there when the banking system is also postponed. Pro- | Senate adjourned. Senator Bailey crossed the aisle and walked through the seats until he was facing Senator Beveridge.

"Beveridge," he said, "I don't want to have any trouble with you, but I want you to withdraw those words which charge me with making an unwarranted attack on

"I did not intend to insult you," replied Senator Beveridge, "and there is nothing in my language that you could consider offensive."

"I don't allow anyone to say that I libel a

man, and that is what you do in making

the charge. Now, if you won't withdraw the words when I ask you, I'm going to make you withdraw them." Senator Bailey had been getting more and more angry and excited as he talked. He had been sitting down part of the time, leaning against the desk immediately in

front of Senator Beveridge. The latter, in still remaining in his chair, said: "I repeat that I did not intend to insult you and that I have nothing to retract." As the words were uttered Senator Bailey threw himself upon Senator Beveridge, who Patterson, thirty-eight; William S. Sin- is a man hardly up to the average in physique, and seized him by the throat with both hands. The rush was so sudden and

fierce that the chair in which Mr. Beveridge was sitting was pushed back against a desk and the desk was toppled over. Before the assault could go any further, Senators who had been sitting near had moved up between the desks. Senator six; Aaron S. Daggett, thirty-nine; James | Hansbrough of North Dakota, seized Senator Bailey by one arm and Senator Spooner seized the other. The Texas Senator is forty; William Auman, forty; Abram A. a powerful man and it was with great difficulty that the two Senators were able to drag him away from Senator Beveridge, and when they succeeded, a part of the Indiana Senator's neckwear was ripped and torn away in the vigorous grasp of Senator

Bailey. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and Barney Layton, assistant doorkeeper, came quickly forward and assisted in pulling the Texas Senator further away, Senator Bailey meanwhile struggling to get free and lungthe officers named will receive by reason ing toward Senator Beveridge. As he was removed a little distance he was heard to utter something that sounded like a threat

about killing. Without further effort, however, he walked away when Senator Bacon urged Democratic side. Senator Bacon engaged time, advising him to cool down. Senator urging him to apologize and, if possible, fix it up at once, but Senator Bailey refused all such proffers, declaring that Senator Beveridge had insulted him in the Senate and that he had taken the only course, as the Indiana Senator had refused to with-

draw his remarks Senator Beveridge remained in the chamber for some little time and continued to who spoke to him on the subject that it did not amount to anything. He made no on him, in fact the whole thing was over in a very brief interval before much re-

sistance could have been offered. When Mr. Beveridge was asked to-night if he had any statement to make regarding the assault committed on him by Mr. Bailey, he expressed great regret over what had occurred and said he had no personal resentment over the matter. The conversation between them immediately before the trouble, Mr. Beveridge said, was substantially the same as that which had occurred in the Senate chamber regarding the attack on Judge Penfield, who is an Indiana man, except that on his (Bev. idge's) part it was much milder in tone the White House yesterday, was very much | Mr. Beveridge said he was not excited but remained cool and collected and expressed to Mr. Bailey his wish that their relations might continue agreeable. Mr Beveridge denied that he had been choked by Mr. Bailey. According to his version Texas senator had made a lunge at him but his arm was caught by Senato Spooner before the threatened blow landed

Bailey's Criticism of the State Department Resented by Beveridge.

WHAT PROVOKED THE ASSAULT.

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- Hot words passed between Mr. Bailey, of Texas, and Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana, on the floor of the Senate to-day, and after adjournment were followed up by a physical assault by the Texas senator on the senator from Indiana. Mr. Bailey criticised the State Department for its handling of the case of an American citizen, Dr. Scott, and re flected on the competency of Judge Penfield, solicitor of the department. Mr. Beveridge characterized the words of the Texas senator as an "unwarranted attack." This characterization Mr. Bailey regarded diana senator withdraw his words. Mr Beveridge declined to withdraw them un less Mr. Bailey first withdrew his language

he disclaimed any intention of insulting Mr. Bailey. The trouble grew out of a resolution offered by Mr. Bailey calling for the papers in a Mexican mining case, in which he maintained Dr. Scott had been unfairly treated, not only by the Mexican courts, but also by the American ambassador, Mr. Clayton, and the officials of the State Department. Mr. Bailey declared Ambassador Clayton was either incompetent or dishonest, and his remarks led to some tart re-

Mr. Bailey said he had encountered such delay at the State Department in securing the information desired that he had been forced to conclude that the officials of the department were either "grossly incompetent or shamefully indifferent to the rights of an American citizen in a foreign land." Dr. Scott, an American citizen, having had his rights denied by a Mexican court, had appealed to our ambassador to Mexico, who had advised him to leave Mexico. An appeal was made directly to the State Department, and the effort to get relief had been, Mr. Builey said, in vain.

Mr. Bailey declared that he himself had been unable to obtain the papers his resolution called for. "If," he asserted, "onehalf of what has been represented to me is true, then I will present papers to this Senate which will compel the recall of the amabssador to Mexico and the retirement of the solicitors of the State Department.' The Texas senator declared that the American ambassador to Mexico himself was connected with a mining operation linked with the claim of Dr. Scott. He said in response to an inquiry by Mr. Beveridge (Ind.) that he had been informed at the

State Department that whatever action the

American ambassador had taken had been

with a view to the best interests of all con-Mr. Fairbanks, of Indiana, warmly defended the solicitor of the State Department, characterizing him as an able lawyer and a man of the highest character. Mr. Patterson and Mr. Hanna then defended Ambassador Clayton. The latter Another Account of the Attack on said Ambassador Clayton had been connected with a mining company in Mexico merely as the representative of a relative

> who held stock in the corporation Mr. Burton said he had examined the papers and had had no difficulty in getting them, and he felt that Dr. Scott was being "outrageously treated and likely to be robbed of all his money." He had no reflections, however, to make upon the American ambassador.

Mr. Bailey asserted that a petition had been presented to the President by Americans in Mexico praying for the recall of Ambassador Clayton because "he had been recreant to his high duty" in protecting their interests from the "injustice of Mex-

The colloquy then followed with Mr. Beveridge, whom he referred to as "the brilliant leader of the administration forces and the able defender of the administration policies, who had earned that title by his service to his party." Mr. Bailey said he labored at a disadvantage before the de-

Mr. Beveridge insisted that this was unbelievable. He could not believe that any senator, of whatever party, would not receive kindly hearing before any department, whether the administration was Republican or Democratic. "I have not," insisted Mr. Bailey. "I know that I have no such hearing in the departments as a Republican senator, and

we may as well be candid about it Mr. Bailey maintained that the American ambassador, as indicated by the papers in the case, was either dishonest or incompetent. In either case he ought to be removed. He declared that the United States ought to be represented at the Mexican capital by a man "whose brain and conscience both were capable of the highest

Mr. Beveridge warmly defended Judge Penfield, solicitor of the State Department, who, he declared, was a man of eminence as a lawyer and jurist, and of stainless character. He declared that Mr. Bailey had attacked Judge Penfield by innuendo and insinuation, and that innuendo and insinuation had extended to the ambassador to Mexico and to the secretary of state himself. He characterized Mr. Bailey's references to Penfield as "an unwarranted To this Mr. Bailey took sharp exception,

and he urged that Mr. Beveridge withdraw "that insinuation. "I make no insinuation," retorted Mr. Beveridge. "If the senator will withdraw his words about a high official of the State Department I will be very glad indeed to

withdraw mine. "The assertion," said Mr. Bailey, hotly, 'that I have made an unwarranted attack upon a man whom the senator describes as being as honorable as myself I want to say now is so offensive that it is deserving only of such a reply as the rules of the Senate will not permit me to make here. Neither the senator from Indiana nor any other man can insult me and require me to withdraw what I have said in the performance of my duty before he withdraws his insulting remarks

Mr. Beveridge declined to withdraw his words, saying that Mr. Bailey was entirely "He knows very well." said too sensitive. Mr. Beveridge, referring to Mr. Bailey, "that the words 'unwarranted attack' were not an insult and not intended to be. The Senator from Texas employed extraordinarily violent language concerning the solicitor of the State Department. The senator is not insulted," he declared, "but only sensitive.

in this chamber except that of the senator from Indiana. "I am glad to know," retorted Mr. Beyeridge, "that you are beyond your depth." Mr. Fairbanks, of Indiana, at this point explained that he had communicated with Solicitor Penfield since the debate had arisen, and was convinced that the trouble Mr. Bailey had found himself in had grown out of a misunderstanding. Every paper in the case was at the disposal of Mr. Bailey, and he knew that Solicitor Pen-

In a later colloquy Mr. Bailey said: "I

can fathom the intelligence of every man

field had no intention of inconveniencing the Texas senator. Mr. Bailey directed attention to the fact that Mr. Beveridge had not withdrawn the "offensive" words he had used toward

Mr. Beveridge replied that Mr. Bailey had not withdrawn the violent language he had employed toward Judge Penfield and said he (Beveridge) had disclaimed innot think his characterization of Mr. Rafley's words was too strong. Mr. Mason, of Illinois, thought Dr. Scott had been seriously ill-treated, and that the resolution ought to pass. At Mr. Balley's request the resolution

incident until the assault was made on Mr. Beveridge. The Two Senators Compared.

finally was referred to the committee on

foreign relations with power to investigate

the case and report on it. This ended the

Senator Bailey is one year younger than Mr. Beveridge. The latter was born on Oct. 6, 1862, and the Texan on Oct. 6, 1863, Mr. Beveridge took his seat in the Senate on March 4, 1899, and Mr. Bailey on March 4, 1901. The Indianian, while a lightweight in appearance, has the muscles of an athlete. Bailey is a large, powerful man of the Southern fire-eating order.

TO DISSOLVE A TRUST.

Proceedings Begun Against the Combination of Smelters.

DENVER, Col., June 30 .- Proceedings on behalf of the State of Colorado to dissolve the smelter trust were started in the State Supreme Court this afternoon. In a volumnous complaint filed by Attorney General Post it is set forth that the American bination to restrict competition in the smelting business; that the results of the monopoly are injurious to the industries of the State: that it is violating the laws, and that it is paying unreasonable dividends upon excessive and fictitious capitalization. The complaint asks that all of the defend. ants be adjudged to have forfeited their rights to do business in the State, and that they be ousted and forever excluded from doing business in the State, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of their

The court stated that in fairness to the defendants they should receive notification of the suit, therefore the filing of the proceedings was withheld until they can be informed of the contents of the attorney general's complaint. The hearing on the State's right to proceed with the suit probably will be set down for next Saturday.

Killed Wife and Self.

CLEVELAND, O., June 30 .- Eugene Howard, forty-nine years old, to-day shot and instantly killed his wife Catherine and then with a razor cut his own throat from ear to ear. He died within a few moments. The tragedy took place at the home of the couple, No. 351 Windsor avenue. Howard is supposed to have been insane when the deed was committed.

To Increase the Rural Guard.

HAVANA, June 30 .- A project from Pres dent Palma to increase the rural guard of Cuba to 2,438 men, at an annual cost of not say that he was ready to sell his hold- in respect to Solicitor Penfield, although \$1,450,000, was read in the Senate to-day.